Osgood of the Field Natural History Museum to be of this subspecies. This specimen is in my collection.

Penthestes atricapillus septentrionalis. Long-tailed Chickadee.— Two specimens from Pullman and one from Prescott of my collecting were determined by H. C. Oberholser to be of this variety. On comparing them with the collection of the Field Natural History Museum, Chicago, these specimens appear to be intermediate between atricapillus and septentrionalis. All the chickadees from these localities seem to be of this character.

All of these birds except the Juneo were placed in the hypothetical lists by Dawson and Bolles (Birds of Washington, 1909).— Lee R. Dice, Prescott, Wash.

Some Rare Occurrences in Yates County, N. Y.—Brünnich's Murre (Uria lowvia).—A female Brünnich's Murre was killed in the inlet of Keuka Lake at Branchport Dec. 1, 1902, by Myron Pelton and the skin is now in my collection. It was apparently unable to rise from the water and was killed with a boat oar. There was not a particle of fat on the body and the stomach and intestines were entirely empty.

Orchard Oriole (Icterus spurius).— While at a farm house in the country near Branchport, May 6, 1903, I heard a bird note that was new to me and, following it up, I soon saw an Orchard Oriole in a cherry tree in the yard. As it stayed around for some time I had a good chance to study it and I am absolutely sure that I identified it correctly. I know of but one other record of this bird in Yates County. James Flahive has a mounted female in his collection that he shot in his yard in Penn Yan in 187—.

Hudsonian Godwit. (Limosa hamastica).— A Hudsonian Godwit was shot on the mud flats at Branchport, Oct. 29, 1905, by a hunter who brought it to me to be identified and the skin is now in my collection.— Verdi Burtch, Branchport, N. Y.

Notes from Boulder County, Colorado.— Varied Thrush.— A bird of this species was seen on December 5, 1909, in Gregory Cañon near Boulder. The weather for the preceding week had been cold and snowy. The bird was not taken but was observed with a field-glass under conditions permitting a full description. After feeling certain of the identification myself, I sent the description to Professor Cooke, who accepted it as satisfactory evidence for a State record.

Cañon Wren.— During the winter of 1909-10, a resident, rather inconspicuous but not rare. One was taken on November 25, 1909, and three others seen the same day. I have seen or heard them, usually a single bird at a time, in Boulder, Gregory, and Bear cañons at frequent intervals from October 30 till the middle of February (when these notes were written).

Barn Owl.— A single bird was seen on October 31, 1909, about six miles east of Boulder. It was about twenty feet down in a deserted shaft, perched on a ledge. It was still in the same place a week later, but in attempting to drive it out of the hole, the bird sailed further down and was not seen again.

Virginia Rail.— On December 24, 1909, a single bird was observed in the narrow open channel of a small stream near a cat-tail marsh. I watched it closely with a field-glass for some time before it disappeared under a thin sheet of ice that had been left above the water-level. It did not act injured though I did not see it fly.

Golden-crowned Kinglet.— One was taken on February 6, 1910, from a flock of about eight. They were feeding in the pines on a mesa near Boulder.— N. deW. Betts, Boulder, Colorado.

Massachusetts Notes.—Blue-winged Teal (Querquedula discors).—Because this bird is considered a rare spring migrant near the eoast of this State I would like to record having seen a pair on April 11, 1909, in a pond near Wenham Swamp, Topsfield, Mass. The male was in full adult plumage, the white crescent before the eye plainly visible. I observed them for some time with a pair of glasses and as they were not over a hundred yards distant there could be no question as to their identity.

Red Phalarope (Phalaropus fulcarius).— On May 2, 1909, I shot a male specimen on the Guerned beach, Duxbury, Mass. The bird even at that date was in the extreme immature or winter plumage with no trace of red. However a few feathers on the back were slightly tipped with tawny. For one or two days previous there had been a rather heavy easterly storm and I suppose it had been driven ashore at that time. At any rate the bird was not tired but strong on the wing, and furthermore was in good condition. It is now in my collection. Though these birds can hardly be called rare on our coast, they are more apt to be taken in the late summer or early fall rather than in the spring.

Barn Swallow (Hirundo erythrogaster).— On August 16, 1909, an albino male specimen was shot by Russell Bearse at Chatham, Mass. The bird was taken on the flats off Monomoy Island where Mr. Bearse had gone after shore birds, and where it had been seen previously for several days. It was nearly pure white and the only suggestion of any other color was on the inner webs of the middle tail feathers where the white spots ordinarily exist in the normal plumage. These white spots on close scrutiny could still be seen, showing that the rest of the plumage was not pure white. This specimen is in the collection of the Boston Society of Natural History.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper (Tryngites subruficollis).—On September 4, 1909, I shot a female specimen on Monomoy Island, Chatham, Mass. There was an easterly storm the day previous making it very improbable that the bird had just arrived. For that reason, and because of the fact that the bird was fat and in excellent condition, it seems likely that it had been there several days. I was walking through the meadows where the salt grass had been cut looking for Pectoral Sandpipers when this bird flew up. As I was on the lookout for anything odd that day I immediately recognized it as it rose. It is now in my collection. On enquiring of a few people in Chatham, Mr. Russell Bearse, a reliable local gunner, informed me that nearly every year during the flight of Pectoral Sandpipers in Sep-